## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT.

DFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery-Rappaulle-Myster and Miseries of New York-Illustrious Stras BROADWAY THEATRE, Broadway -- MONEY -- OLD

NIBLO'S, Broadway-SERIOUS FAMILY-SIAMEST

BATIONAL THEATRE, Chatham street-Uncle Mere's OF. CHARLES THEATRE, Bowery-Afternoon-Lovies Humbes Live-Bloomen's Rights. Evening-Wandbarne Boys-Jumbo Jum-Bloomen's Rights.

AMBRICAN MUSEUM-Afterneon-Allow Mr Apologise-His Last Legs. Evening-Markies Liv MADISON AVENUE-Afternoon and Evening-FRAN-

WASHINGTON CIRCUS-Corner of Twenty-ninth CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE, 472 Broadway-Ethiopian

WOOD'S MINSTRELS, Wood's Musical Hall, 444 Broad-GEORAMA, 386 Broadway-Banvard's Panorama or

OWEN'S ALPINE RAMBLES, 539 Broadway.

CHINESE ROOMS-NEW ORLEANS SERBNADERS.

New York, Thursday, June 16, 1853.

The steamship Asia, which arrived at a late hour last night, brought three days later advices from all parts of the Old World, full details of which are given elsewhere. The political intelligence by this arrival is of a more peaceable nature, and there is now every probability that the difficulty between Turkey and Russia will be amicably adjusted. In Switzerland, however, the signs are warlike. Extensive preparations were making to resist the encroachments of the Austrians. Cuban affairs were still the theme of discussion in Parliament. The Bank of England had advanced the rate of discount to 3h per cent. The quotations for cotton were unchanged, and breadstuffs were active.

We publish to-day, a full report of the first and second days' proceedings of the Great Southern Conwention, which assembled at Memphis on the 6th inst. There were over one thousand delegates present from the Southern and Western States, and the most sanguine expectations were entertained in refe rence to its action; but after four days duration it adjourned without effecting any thing definite, except its approval of the Pacific Railroad. The great objects for which it was called, are briefly as follows: Steam communication between the South and foreign ports; a continental depot for cotton-thus taking from Liverpool the monopoly of our great staple; the Pacific Railroad; railroad alliances between the Great West and Northwest and the South: to demand of Congress proper mail facilities for the Western and Southern routes and rivers; the encouragement of Southern institutions of learning, and the establishment of a direct trade with Southern ports, as a commercial policy to be pursued by planters. These are the principal subjects which were presented for the consideration of the convention; but an unfortunate discussion arose on a question as to which should have the precedence, and a great deal of time was consequently lost. The convention, however, decided in favor of the construction of the Pacific Railroad, and adjourned to meet at Charleston next year. After all, we may regard this merely as the commencement of a great Southern movement.

The long agony with regard to the enlargement and completion of the canals, is at last over, so far as the Legislature is concerned. The compromise resolutions for amending the constitution were yester is yadopted by the Senate. But a single voice was nised against them-heing that of Mr Jones the emocratic representative of the Ninth district, beween whom and Mr. Cooley such a bitter partizan warfare has of late been carried on, and which originated on this canal question. The moment that the triumphant passage of the resolutions was an nounced, cannons were fired, and every demonstration of joy evinced by the friends of the canals gathered in Albany.

A lengthy debate took place in the Senate on the pilot hill, which was eventually so amended as to cut out the half pilotage clause, and then ordered to a third reading. The Assembly resolution, ordering twenty thousand copies of the defence of Canal Comrespecting the jurisdiction over lands held by the United States in Brooklyn, wound up the day's business.

The feature of the day in the Assembly, and one which bids fair to eke out the session to a much greater length than was anticipated in the early part of the week, was the impeachment case of John C. Mather. In order to enable our readers to fully understand this important matter, it will be necessary for them to read the opening remarks of Mr. Champ lin, one of the committee who preferred the charges, as well as the rebutting speeches that may hereafter be made. According to Mr. C.'s statement, this is a very serious affair, involving the whole of the Canal Commissioners: while, on the other hand, it is intimated that the defence of Mr. Mather shows up the barnburners in a most curious manner. After this subject has been disposed of the Assembly have resolved to take up the bill for the better security of life on railroads. Instead of being almost ready to adjourn, it now seems as though our legislators were just getting fairly to work.

Great excitement was produced at New Orleans. last Tuesday, by the arrest of a slave, on information given by a free negro of an intended rising agains the whites. The prisoner was heavily armed, and, on being questioned, acknowledged that a conspiracy existed among twenty-five hundred blacks to attack the city and set it on fire at various points next day, which would be the signal for a general revolt on the part of the slaves, against their masters, throughout the country. Subsequent inquiries led to the belief that the prisoner's statement was a hoax-nevertheless, the authorities adopted every precaution to guard against a surprise, and, in addition, arrested some twenty negroes on suspicion of being concern ed in the plot. Further information relative to the affair will be awaited with great anxiety, especially by those Southerners who have come North to spend the summer, and who are well aware that this is probably the time of year that would be chosen by the blacks for rising against their masters, could they be incited to such a suicidal course by the more mischievously inclined portion of the abolitionists, who never lose an opportunity of sowing the seeds of discord, so long as they themselves can manage to avoid reaping the malevolent barvest.

Additional intelligence from Buenos Avres informs us that a naval battle was fought between the squadrons of Urquiza and the Buenos Ayreans, on the 13th of April, in which the former captured two of the five or six vessels belonging to the latter. All on board were taken prisoners, with the exception of the admiral of the fleet, who escaped in a small boat. A rumor was current that the besieged Buenos Ayreans had accepted the mediation of the Brazilian and Bo livian ministers: but before these functionaries would be able to move in the matter, it was probable the ex-Dictator would not only regain possession of the city but decapitate a majority of his principal opponents. He despatches business in a very summary manner, equally as much so as did his banished predecessor. Rosas. In changing rulers the unfortunate people merely removed one iron heel from their shoulders, and placed another on their heads.

Nothing was received by telegraph from Montreal respecting the reception of Father Gavazzi, who was to resume his course of lectures last evening. A large number of the Irish Catholics are reported at which resolutions were adopted deprecating the racht ricts, making provision for the arrest of the to have attended a meeting in that city on Tuesday,

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parties engaged therein, and for the mainte of peace hereafter. The authorities have offered a reward of two hundred dollars for the capture the persons concerned in the attack on the church

The election in Buffalo, yesterday, resulted in favor of granting the loan of one hundred thousand dollars to the Buffalo and Pittsburg railroad.

We learn from the fishery regions that the increa ed facilities offered by the French government have given a great impulse to those engaged in the taking of fish. Two hundred vessels are occupied on the Grand Banks, and forty-eight on St. Peter's Bank, all doing well. Two French steamers of war are cruising in the immediate vicinity, for the purpose of protecting the interests of the fishermen.

The Baltimore Exchange Company opposes the acceptance of the propositions of the New York and Philadelphia ship-builders for the construction of the steamships for the Baltimore and Liverpool line.

A Convention of the owners and managers of several North Western Telegraph lines, is about to assemble in this city, for the purpose of harmonizing the conflicting interests of the companies, and adopt ing measures to render the lines more reliable and accurate in the transmission of messages. The object is a worthy one, and there is certainly a very wide margin for improvement. Amongst those already here are Professor Morse, Hon. Amos Kendall, Messrs. Speed, Wade, Shaffiner and several others.

The Protestant Episcopal Convention of Rhode Island adjourned yesterday without electing a Bishop. Bishop Williams, of Connecticut, was requested to perform the Episcopal duties for the ensuing year.

The directors and stockholders of the Harlem Railroad, together with their friends, embracing some three hundred and fifty persons, yesterday proceeded cellent dinner awaiting their coming. Having done justice to the edibles and drinkables, they returned to the city at a late hour last night, highly gratified with their trip. Want of room compels us to omit our reporter's account of the excursion.

Governor Seymour having ordered another inquisition relative to the sanity or insanity of Thomas Neary, it was held yesterday afternoon, in the Court of General Sessions. Sheriff Orsen and Under Sheriff Willett presided. Mr. Blunt, District Attorney, appeared for the people, and Mr. Morrison as counsel for the convict. The testimony was very voluminous. The Jury retired at a quarter past twelve o'clock at night, and at a quarter to one this morning they returned, and found—"That he is

Owing to the excessively crowded state of our columns, we are under the necessity of deferring the publication of a large amount of local and other interesting matter, among which is the report of the trial of Bernard Hagan for the murder of his wife in Brooklyn: description of the Horticultural Society's Exhibition at Metropolitan Hall, together with the list of prizes awarded. &c.

## Cuba, Spain, England, Mexico, and the United

States .- Warlike Aspect of Affairs. The intelligence which we published yester day from Havana, in connection with the corroborative information from other sources, to which we shall advert in this present article, gives to our relations with Cuba. Spain, England and Mexico the paramount importance of a crisis of impending war. The extraordinary conjuncture of circumstances, incidents, accidents, and State policy, which has brought these parties together, is but the natural result, of a common cause against our institutions, our commercial prosperity, our power among the nations, and the imminent danger of still further annexations to our Southern States.

First, it appears that Lord Palmerston has brought the home government of Spain to a sort of compromise upon the Cuban slave trade. It is reported from various authorities to the southward that Spain has agreed to suspend this traffic, and to substitute the apprenticeship system of the British West Indies, "by the free introduction of negroes from Africa, without molestation." to serve as apprentices for periods of eight, ten, or fifteen years, or more or less; and the ground upon which this ominous movement is supposed to rest, is, that as far as it goes, this arrangement will out off the acquisition of Cuba by the United States, by the introduction of the Jamaica policy of England, as contradistinguished from the slaveholding system of our Southern States; for the inference is plausible enough, that with th gradual establishment in Cuba of the emancipation humbug of Jamaica, the "Queen of the Antilles" will cease to be a desirable acquisition by the southern section of this Union. And in this light we are disposed to believe that there may be substance enough in this aforesaid report to challenge the immediate attention of our government.

The violent, evasive and equivocal assault upon the New YORK HERALD by the Spanish government organ at Havana, betrays a peculiar sensitiveness among the Catalans upon this subject of the slave trade; but it is apparent that the Diario editor does not tell the half that he might disclose were he in a more independent position. The correspondence which we published of Lord Palmerston concerning this African traffic with Cuba, has touched the authorities of the island in a tender place. They wince under it: but they cannot evade the question, under cover of their ridiculous and impotent abuse of this journal. We trust they will still be enabled to digest the debate in the British House of Lords. which we published the other day. And however disagreeable to the Catalans of Cuba may be the hostility of the HERALD as the organ of the popular sentiment of this country upon the African slave trade, it is manifest that the Habaneros have been brought to the pinch when they must determine either to risk an English blockade, or a qualified abolition of this African traffic, and of African slavery as it now exists in the island. This, we apprehend, is the key to the peculiar bitterness of the Diario, and is thus corroborative evidence to the direct issue of an impending compact between England and Spain, involving the introduction into Ouba of the British West India system of emancipation on the one hand, and on the other the protection of Spain in her sovereignty over the

This is the first branch of our present subject. And let us, in a word or two consider the tendencies of this British West India policy. We presume that, fully carried out, it can only result in the final establishment of a confederated free black republic or empire of the West India Islands, under the protection of a European holy alliance. Nor is it necessary here to suggest the mischievous influence which such a confederation would exercise against the slaveholding States of this country. This influence would subject the South to perpetual commercial annoyances, to constant embarrasments. internal as well as external, with their slaves. and would inevitably, sooner or later, embreil us in a bloody war in the Gulf. and perhaps in a bloodier extermination of the blacks of the South. That they would be exterminated, if inflamed to a general insurrection by the Northern abolitionists and their foreign allies, is, at

all events, a rational and logical conclusion. And such being the tendency of this alleged | ith 170 passengers.

projet of a compromise between England and Spain upon the African slave trade and African slavery in Cuba, does it not behoove our administration instantly to demand of the British government an explanation in the premises? If there is a justification for the belligerent attitude of England and France against the designs of Russia. as supposed to be concealed in the mysterious movements of Prince Menschikoff at Constantinople, how much stronger the right and the duty of our immediate interposition in a matter affecting our interests so closely as the future destiny of the island of Cuba.

Nor is the second specification of our present indictment inferior in importance to the first. In fact, it may be blended with the first, as but a feature of a grand, comprehensive programme for the maintenance of a European balance of power upon this continent of North America. In this view, then, we present this second branch of our subject, to wit :- The fact of an extraordinary understanding of friendship and sympathy between Santa Anna and Spain, and the probability of an alliance, offensive and defensive, between them, contemplating the resistance, by arms, of the further extension southward of the boundaries of these United

On the return of Santa Anna from his exile, and in connection with the singular kindness and import of his reception at Havana, we presented to our readers, from all the circumstances and disclosures attending his recall to power, our suspicions of a warlike understanding on his part with the Court of Madrid. The Diario of Havana oracularly spoke of his purpose to consider the unity and preservation of the Spanish race as the basis of his policy in Mexico. and of institutions analogous to those of Spain-Subsequently we have adverted to the broad hints thrown out by the Diario Espanol, of Madrid, in connection with the belligerent movements of Santa Anna, as supporting our original conclusions. And now we have further information, and more directly to the purpose.

It appears that Spain is not only strengthening her interior and maritime defences of Cuba with remarkable liberality and activity, but it is said—and the information comes from various sources-that such is her sense of security in the island, that she has detailed several vessels of war to Vera Cruz. What business have they there at this crisis? If this report be correct, we may conjecture that Spain is fulfilling a contract with Santa Anna for the supply of ordnance, small arms, and munitions of war. We shall know the truth upon this point, however. in sufficient season for all practical purposes; but in the interim, the well authenticated movements of British and Spanish cruizers strongly suggest the necessity of a corresponding vigilance in the Gult on the part of our Navy Department. If Mr. Dobbin is still rusticating among the pine barrens of North Carolina, we trust he is not beyond the reach of the news of the day, and that he will promptly return to his post and look up the scattered fragments of the Home Squadron.

There is a friendly understanding between Spain and Santa Anna. This is conceded by the Spanish official organs at Havana and Madrid. There is a feeling of unsatisfied hostility against the United States, and a burning disposition for revenge against us entertained by Santa Anna. He has substantially avowed it; and the immense army he is collecting indicates a larger field of military operations than the suppression of the straggling revolution ists and border savages. There is an anxious and very uneasy feeling of distrust and hatred of this country by all true Spaniards, officials and subjects, concerning Cuba, and a lively sympathy with their brethren of the same national stock, and of the same church, in Mexico. These are the undaniable facts, which give to all these startling rumors from Havana a degree of importance to which otherwise they

would not be entitled. All that is required to make the cause of Mexico and Cuba the common cause of Spain and leged understanding entered into, whereby the policy of England shall be established in Cuba. In that event, while her navy will inevitably be required to protect the island. Spain will be very apt to imagine herself sufficiently secure to lend a helping hand to Santa Anna. Already, indeed, it is alleged that Spanish officers are "filling places near the person and in the army of Santa Anna." And when we consider the fact that the debt of Spain gives to England a lien upon Cuba, and that the sixty millions due to British creditors from Mexico render her interest in that country a cash investment, we may possibly account for her apparent apprehensions of the doctrine of "manifest destiny," so widely entertained in this Union. We cannot move our god Terminus further South without trenching upon English claims and Eng-

lish creditors against Spain or against Mexico. We presume that our government is duly advised of all these things, and we shall expect some speedy action from Gen. Pierce and his cabinet in proportion to the exigencies suggested. Let our President demand an explanation of England in reference to Cuba, and watch the occasion for a similar demand upon Spain respecting Mexico, if the occasion has not already arrived. A proper vigilance may prevent a general war; a delusive sense of security may, upon some fine morning, find us locked in and locked out of the Gulf of Mexico. We carnestly invoke the prompt and serious attention of the administration to the threatening aspect of our present relations with Cuba, Mexico, England and Spain.

THE CUBAN JUNTA-STARTLING RUMORS .-There are certain startling rumors affoat of busy movements bereabouts, among the order of the Lone Star and the Cuban Junta. Men are said to be now in this city who were lately seen in active intercourse with the creoles of Cuba. We have information from Havana that many creoles are leaving the island for the north; and there are also reports of revolutionary disturbances in the Vuelta Abajo, memorable from the invasion of Lopez. Verily, there is a strong aroma of gunpowder in the air. Will there be

expressed that a case of this apparent magnitude was not provecuted by Mr. O'Conor, the United States Actor-We are not aware of any personal reasons why that gentleman did not appear for the government; but we know that he was engaged prosecuting in another case in the District Court, which was going on simulta neously with the trial of Captain Molony for three or our days. Mr. O'Conor, however, confided the prosecution of Molony to Messrs. Fullerton and Dunning, who though comparatively young at our bar, have had great experience at the legal profession in Orange county. where Mr. Fullerton filled the position of District Attor ney. The prosecution in this case lacked neither energy

Marine Affairs.

DEPARTURE OF THE ARABIA.-The R M. steamship Arabis, Capt. Judkins, left at half-past 12 o'clock yesterlay,

Talk on 'Change li'se since the receipt of the Pacific's news had amounted about one quarter of a cent. Flour and wheat were mand for Liverpool. Gratification was expressed for the final passage of the

anal resolutions through the Legislature.

There was one small law which ought to be passed before the adjournment, and that was the bill previo introduced to compel ferry companies on the East and North rivers to have gates placed at the ends of their boats, and also at the ends of their swinging bridges. Gates might be formed of light iron railing, higher than swing to the sides of the boat, and also the pier bridges, when net in use. There is no doubt but, if gates wer adopted, they would prevent the loss of many lives. The humanity of the companies had not prompted them to provide these precautions for the safety of passengers the Legislature should not therefore hesitate to pass an

act compelling them to do so at once. The rumor regarding the contemplated insurrection of the negroes at New Orleans, was believed to have been either a hoax, or some inconsiderable affair, greatly mag-nified. The despatch stated that the rumor had caused "arms to be distributed to the police," when it was per fectly well known that the gen d'armes, especially in the French part of the city, had been at all times (as its name implied) a regularly armed police force. No city was under better surveillance than New Orleans. After 9 o'cleck at night stragglers of all kinds, black and white, were closely looked after; no colored slave was allowed after that hour to be at large without a permit. These rumors, in some sections of the southern country, occurred almost every summer, but generally ended in

No serious importance was attached to the reported intentions of Spain in assuming hostilities towards the United States in conjunction with Santa Anna and his party, with the view of sustaining her protectorate dges. A nation whose greatest energies were required to guard and keep down the creole population of Cuba, and to preserve the island to the crown, was in a poor condition to protect Santa Anna even against his own malcontent subjects, much less in a crusade against the Americans. Whatever else might be said of Mexico and the Mexicans, no dictator had ever been long tolerated by them. They might not like, or care much for the Americans, yet they hated the idea of Spanish rule above all other things. The thought of having the royalty of Spain extended over them again, even indirectly, would drive them into the most determined revorately, have their hands full, without seeking to revenge their principles upon the government and the people of

As a means of shortening the route to California, and to render communication more frequent, a hope was expressed that the Tehuantepec Isthmus might be speedily opened. Among the variety of items received from Mexico, it was satisfactory to perceive that Mexico had proceeded in a favorable manner on the subject.

In our notice, a day or two since, of a very curious work of art recently arrived in this country, and intended for exhibition at the Crystal Palace, it was spoken of as a collection of colossal figures designed by Thorwaldsen, As the subject has excited considerable attention, it may be proper to add a word or two in explanation.

The figures are thirteen in number, representing Christ and the twelve apostles. They are larger than life size, that of our Saviour being twelve feet, and the apostles eight feet in height. Thorwaldsen, whose genius pro-jected this singular work of art, lived only to complete the models in plaster, and the design of embedying in marble this sublime conception of the sculptor's genius has not been accomplished. The group is to be placed in the circular enclosure now erecting in the area of the Crystal Palace, and which opens on one of the main and is to stand immediately in front of the figure of the Saviour. The whole will, doubtless, form one of the most attractive, as well as one of the most curious and im

posing groups in the exhibition.

Among the collection of curiosities from England, are some that will deeply interest the antiquarian and student of history. In this class are eight complete suits of ancient armor, that have been preserved as historical relics in that venerable repository of the past—whose existence dates back to the times of William the Conqueror-the Tower of London. Each of these suits of rmor, we understand, belongs to a different age in English history. They will serve to exhibit the m skill of the middle ages in the fabrication of defensive armor and the weapons of war. Between these grin specimes of antiquity and our modern military inven-tions—between the mace and battle axe of Richard Cour de Lion, and the Paixhan guns: the ---- of the or cross and Agincourt and Colt's revolvers, what a history inter venes of progress in the mechanic and industrial arts, and of painful labor and toil! Two of the suits of armor are to be placed in each of the four galleries overlooking the centre, under the dome, where is to stand Maro-

The French articles, it is understood, will soon arrive. whose fabrications stand unrivalled by the industry of the world. Among these are the celebrated Sevres por-

the world. Among these are the celebrated Sevres porcelain and the world renowned Gobelin tapestry and carpets. Of the first of these articles. Napoleon III. sends one hundred specimens, of the greatest beauty and perfection of workmanship. Some of the large vases and pictures are said to be worth \$10,000.

The Gobelin tapestry and carpets will require a longer description than we have space to give. They are said to be beautiful in the extreme, and superior to anything which can be manufactured in Persia. They have a historic as well as artistic interest, their manufacture being traced back to the middle of the fifteenth century, when the practice of an art or trade was called a mystery—a. the practice of an art or trade was called a myster term which may still be properly applied to the macture of these costly textures. The Gobelin cases made entire, and have a nap half an inch thick. are copied from paintings of the highest merit as works of art. Some of these carpets require years to finish, and cost from 60,000 to 100,000 france. They are used only in the royal palaces of France, and as presents by the Emperor. Those at present in the looms are intended for the apartments of the Empress Eugenie in the Tui-

The Case of the Convict Thomas Neary.

SECOND INQUISITION BEFORE SHERIFY ORSER.
Owing to the disagreement of the jury in the former
case when the subject of the sanity or insanity of this
urhappy man was made the subject of investigation, further representations were made to the Governor, and his
Excellency gran ed a respite of the execution, and a
rescript authorizing the impannelling of another jury.
Pursuant to this power, a number of electors of the
county were summoned, and met in the Court of General
Seasiens, at five o'cleck last evening. The Case of the Convict Thomas Neary

Pursuant to this power, a number of General Pursuant to this power, a number of Court of General Sessions, at five o'clock last evening.

Sheiff Orser presided, assisted by Under Sheriff Willett. Mr. Bunt, District Attorney, attended upon the part of the people, and Henry Morrison, Esq., as counsel for the convict Neary.

After some preliminaries, Sheriff Willet tendered the legal asth to the following Jurors:—

E. M. Brown,

J. P. Brinkerhoff,

James Ward,

H. H. Casey,

F. Tracey,

J. Van Feit,

J. Van Feit,

W. B. Thompson,

J. Van Norden,

J. Van Mr. Blunt cautioned H. H. Casey,
F. Tracey,
J. Van Peit,
J. Van Peit,
W. B. Thompson,
C. A. Tracy.
Previous to their taking the oath, Mr. Blunt cautioned
he gentlemen, as upon a former occasion, that if any of
them entertained any feeling or prejudless against capital punishment, or any bias, prejudice, or partiality in
relation to the particular case, he should at once challerge himself, and retire.
Mr. Morrison inquired if the newspaper report of the
testimony of Dr. Earle, at the first inquisition, would be
admitted by the District Attorney, as the doctor was not
in town?

in town?

Mr. Blunt read the report given in the HERALD, and said he would allow it to be tendered to and received by the jury.

Mr. Morrison then addressed the jury in a lengthy Mr. Morrison then addressed the jury in a lengthy speech, reviewing his connection with, and exertion in, the case since his first assignment as counsel by the judge at the Court of Oyer and Terminer. He pointed out the absence of any pecualary interest which an assigned counsel had in a case.

Edward Neary, son of the convict, sworn and examined by Mr. Morrison—I am son of the convict and of the deceased woman; I was present at the attack of my father on my mother.

on my mother.

Question—What was his manner on that occasion?

ceased woman; I was present at the attack of my father on my mother.

Question—What was his manner on that occasion?

Mr. Blunt objected, under the statute, to this line of examination, or the reply by the Court. I am here to allow all latitude to the counsel, which a humane discharge of my duty will allow in this case. I will go into all questions referring to beriditary insanity, wounds previously received as causing that insanity, &c., if the insanity developed itself after conviction. But I cannot permit a rebutting of the former trial, at which all the evidence that could be procured was procured.

Mr. Morrison replied.

The witness continued—My father said, when he had my mother killed, that "if Peter Tansey came in then, he would give him as hard a battle; this was after he killed her; I saw him rate the back window the night before; I thought I saw him looking out, but I am not right sure; I cannot say what his manner was as it was day; he had his head out of the bed-room window, and was looking into the yare; I saw him go to the bed again; I do not know what the hour was, as I was avakened out of my sleep; next day my mether said that he was very uncasy, and that he was going to have one of his raving fits.

Creacexamined by Mr. Blunt—I was examined upon the trial, and told all that my mother told me then; I knew Feter Tansey; I saw him in the old country more than ten years ago; I came here with my father two years ago next December; Tansey came here afterwards; after be arrived he was frequently in my father's house; they were in the habit of going out and geting drurk, and my mother did not wish him to come in there; when Tansey would eeme in drunk, my mother would wish him to be put out; my father would wish him to be put out; my father would wish him to be put out; my father would wish him to be put out; my father would wish him to be put out; my father would wish him to be put out; my father would wish him to be put out; my father would wish him to be put out; my father would wish him to come in

a Juror-When my father was sober he did not o Mr. Morrison—It was is last December my mother Tansey out of the house; my mother was kind and tent with my father; she never went around with

nations with my father; and never went around with rangey.

Chandler R. Gillman, M. D., sworn and examined by Mr. Morrison —I am a physician; I have practised for more than five and twenty years; I have devoted much attention to cases of insanity; I never had charge of a lunatic asysum, and am consequently not so much acquainted with all its complications and phases, from fatuity to senility; I have been examined in many cases similar to this in the last twenty years; I do not recollect ever being deceived in a case of simulated insanity by a man in the condition of life of the convict; it is easy for any body to affect insanity, but not easy to deceive a person of competent skill when examining him; I have examined him upon two occasions; I have seen the man for an hour in the prison; I was in company with Dr. Earl; I have also had an interview with Neary alone, for about an hour and three quarters; from the first investigation I had great doubts upon my mind whether the man was sane or incase; I expressed these doubts to many persons; at the second investigation I learned that I would be examined as a witness, and I came from the interview with the conviction that the man was of unsound mind; this is now my professional onlinion; I have not seen him since the day of the last interview; if I had visited him from day to day, it is not likely it would alter my opinion. (Here the letter of the prisoner relative to Peter Tansey, formerly published, was handed to witness.) I gave my opinion here that the man is insane, and I formed it from the entire histary of the case, without special reference to that letter; I know he is rational on many subjects, but not upon this one of his delusion; if a man had a college education, he may solve a problem in Euclid, and yet be insane; I cannot, to an unprofessional person, give a proper idea of this case; I formed my opinion from his conversation, appearance, and the letters together; mas be mistaken, but my professional opinion is that he is insane; my opinion is that in sa

all the feigned cases that I ever met were of mania.

Cross examined by Mr. Blunt—I am a professor of obstetrics, and I have devoted more attention to that branch

knew a case of a man feigning monomania, or such a delusion as this is; I call this a case of positive monomania;
all the feigned cases that I ever met were of mania.

Cross examined by Mr. Blunt—I am a professor of obstetrics, and I have devoted more attention to that branch
than any other; I went to visit the man in company with
Dr. Farle, and I was funnished with a copy of the letter to
sheriff Orser before I went; the letter directed my attention to a particular hallucination or delusion of the mind.
Doctor Earl and I remained about an hour with him; I
den't think that we directed the convict's attention to
the delusion relative to Tansey, mentioned in the letter.
Dr. Earl is physician to the Bloomingdale Asylum, and
has had much experience in cases of insanity; I saw
nothing to lead me to think him insane except the de
lusion about Tansey; he told me he had written a letter to
you (Mr. Blunt); this letter was shown to me; it is nearity similar to the one of which I had a copy.

To Mr. Merrison—I do not recollect a work written by
an English officer relative to cases of soldiers feigning deafness; I do recollect one related by Barton Larrey, where
the delusion is not organic, but of the mind; the mind
does not treat it as a fact; if a man labors under a delusion as to voices, he will sometimes treat it as reality,
and reply to the voices; a man awaking from a
slumber may imagine he hears voices, and reply
to them; but it is not a peculiarity of a real delusion that
a man will argue upon false premises at if they were real.
A mathematician of Cambridge was insane, and there was
no man more talented upon mathematics. An insane
monomania will argue rationally that he is Christ, but he
will argue upon false premises. Hatfield was insane,
but he had cunning enough to avoid the subject. In the
case of Thomas Neary I form my opinion from the review
of all the facts; I thisk he is insane; my opinion is based
upon his written and oral conversation; if he told me
about the voices, and afterwards denied th

and in various constitutions
Father Thomas Millett sworn—He gave his testimony
with regard to the delusions or supposed delusions of the
convict, which was similar to that published in the
HERALD before, as taken at the first inquisition.
[The father profested sgainst any legal intrenchment
upon matters which he heard as Neary's spiritual advi-

[The father procested against any legal intrenchment upon matters which he heard as Neary's spiritual adviser ]

Adam C. Flansgan sworn, and examined by Mr. Robinson—I am an under keeper of the city prison; I had partial charge of the convict since his sentence; I do not recollect particularly who had access to him; the Coroner was admitted with others through mistake; I do not think that any one had access to him who could have dictated that letter; the priest had free access to him; and the sentence of the could have a constant of the could not get off his mind that Tabsey was with his wife; before that he never complained about noises in his cell that I recollect.

John Neary, brother of the convert, sworn and examined by Mr. Rolinson—His testimony was exactly the

plained about noises in his cell that I recollest.

John Neary, brother of the convist, sworn and examined by Mr. Robinson—His testimony was exactly the same as given in the HERALD report upon the first inquisition. He acknowledged to Mr. Blunt that he had been examined upon the first trial.

Edward Neary sworn, and examined by [Mr. Robinson—I am brother to Thomas Neary: I have come from the city of Baltimore; I have visited Thomas two or three times since his sentence; at one time I asked how he felt; he said, "he had rested none the night before, being ann oyed by Tanney and them fellows;" I told him not to think of them; he shook his head as if it were all true; Monday I visited him, and he told me the same thing.

Cross examined by Mr. Blunt—I came from Baltimore upon last Friday week.

Edward Neary, the son of the convict, proved the letter to Mr. Morrison to be, in his belief, in his father's handwriting; I cannot say exactly at what time my father attacked my nother with the knife; it was in last autumn; after that, I heard a dector say that my father was recovering from a fit, and advised his being sent to an asylum.

after that, I heard a dector say that my father was recovering from a fit, and advised his being sent to an asylum.

FOR THE PEOPLE.

Dr. Covell, sworn—I have been for over six years physician to the City Prison; I have been in the practice over twenty years; I have seen as many as four and five cases of eitherent sorts of insanity, on which I pass; I visit here daily; since Neary's conviction I have seen him daily, and I cannot consc entiously say that Mr. Neary is an insene man; I wished I could conscientiously believe that poor Neary was so; I have been trying, from the testimony of the doctors, to make myself do so, but I could not; upon last SaturdayBhe told me that he thought the violes were all come from imagination; he said it was hardly worth while to mention about them; he left the impression upen me that it was a mere doating imagination not worth remembering; from my previous examination, and since my attention has been led to it by the inquisition, I could not swear that he is an insule man; I cannot say that he is a man of a strong calibre of mind, but he is sane, I think, for Thomas Neary; it is not quite probable that I am mistaken; I have talked with him about Peter Tan-sy, but got no clear news about that man; simulated cases often occur in this prison; when people don't succeed they generally forget it; I had a case a few months ago where a man wanted to dit; he played all kinds of freaks as a maniac; I knew all along that it was simulated; I don't refer particularly to recorded cases; I have many here every day; I had a case yesterday of a woman who escaped from the lunatic asylum in Montreal, who imagined that her friends were all in prison and destroyed by the Catholies. I cannot answer much about those letters on Tansey; I formed my opinion upon practical observation of the man; I think the delusions are floating out of his mind; an insanity must be feeble if not discovered in a few months.

Mr. Edmonds, affirmed—I am Warden of the city prison for over six years; I am opposed to capital p

ment.

Mr. Wood's testimony upon the former occasion was referred to, and was corroborative of Mr. Edmonds'. The District Attorney summed up in a very logical and brilliant speech on the part of the people.

Under-sheriff Willett charged the jury, who rettred, but could not agree up to a quarter past twelve c'clock. They then came into court, and inquired as to the legal meaning of the words of the inquirition, which Mr. Blunt explained.

plained.

At a graph to one o'clock this morning they returned, and deliver to following the following the following the following the finding will be fully forwarded to the Governor, who of course will not now as regards any further respites.

At the request of Mr. Merrison the jury was polled, when they unanimously agreed to the finding. They were then discharged.

New York Business Directory, 1853 and '54, for sale at the office of the New York City Directory, 16 Breadway, and at the bookstores. Price 25 cents. CHARLES R. RODE, late Boggett & Rode.

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he public.

It is proper that it should be known that, in order

It is proper that it should be known that, in order
and anyle seeps for the inventive talent and skill
are ample seeps for the inventive releast implement

Directors. netwithstanding their utmost vigilance and their most carnet desire, to announce the opening at an arrived as to the general character of the exhibition, the magnetic to the general character of the exhibition, the remains to the sense and instead toward it by the everyment of the United States, a condence which has alteited a cordial response from the governments of foreign combraies. It will, unquestionably, be the most attractive and interesting sollection of the works of art, the results of science and the productions of industry that has everyet been made in this country, and will tend to increase the active amulation of the age in every branch of interest he active amulation of the age in every branch of intellectual development.

The sole sharge of the interior of the building, its division, arrangements, classification and police, has been confided to see officers of the Navy of the United States, Captains S. F. Dupont and C. H. Davis: and the anotion of the government given to the appointment of these gentlemen, who have se much distinguished themselves in the special savices in which they have been employed, affords proof of the confidence reposed and the interest felt, by the highest sutherities of the century, in the general objects of the saterprise.

These continent have organized their department as fol-

aterprise.
These gentlemen have organized their department as fol-

These gentlemen have organized their apparatus of the Superintendent;
J. M. Batchelder-Secretary of the Superintendent;
Benuel Webber-Arrangement of Space and Classification;
Prof. B. Silliman, Jr.-Mineralogy and Chemistry;
B. F. Johnson-Agricultural Implements;
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Association.

The directors have sensibly felt the considence reposed in them by their fellow citizens, in all parts of the country; and they will continue to make every effort to satisfy their just expectations.

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Daguerreotypes of Superior Quality are taken daily, for the low price of fifty cents and upwards, and warraned to be as good as any taken in those gorgous paisces on Broadway, at the rooms of A. K. ZUTY, 409 Broadway. Mr. Z. is a Hungarian exile, and solicits that patronage of the etitiesns of New York.

Something New.—Particular Attention is called to GURNEY'S new style of colored daguerreotypes, a new feature in the art, which he has just produced, Also, his matchless cyclotypes, or daguerreotypes on paper, with and without color. 249 Broadway. First Class Daguerreotypes, at Low Prices, can be obtained at Thompson's, 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince streets, where you can also get a find gold lecket, or fancy case, or frame, at a low price and of the best quality.

J. W THOMPSON, 551 Broadway.

German Art of Picture Making .- Daguerreo

There he goes again? No use of talking; if he was to dire and come up in a dozen different places, KNOX would have the town after him for hatel hatel hatel when a man finds his name "up" for this or that, he is to apt to rush into a reduction of quality, to make more money, and—spoils his trade. But KNOX reforms this idea, altogether. He furnishes you a better hat than ever, at the the same old and reasonable price. In short, in his particular branch, KNOX is in town, long and well established enough to please and satisfy the most fastidious. Try on his hats, anyhow.

Ningara, Newport, Nahant and Cape May are as rapidly filling up with summer visiters as the elegant salesroom of KNOX & JAMES is with the customers, eager to make selections from their admirable assortments of have, manufactured expressly for the summer season. Their establishment, the Prescott Hat Store, is on the corner of

assortment, suitable for summer travelling, lounging, country and fishing—black, white, pearl and ersom collect, bigb and low crown, stout brim and pliable, at prices to mix everybody. WARNOCKS, Hatters, No. 275 Broadway Irving House. Gentlemen's Soft Felt Hats -An Extensive

Daguerreotype Hats.—Rafferty & Leask are selling their beautiful drab beaver and pearl felt hats at their usual low prices of \$3 and \$4\$, and, in addition, giving each enstoner his likeness in his hat, free of charge. They are the only hatters in the United States who can do this, RAFFERT & LEASK, \$7\$ Chatham street, opposite Chambers, and on the corner of Chatham and Pearl. Perfection in Cool and Light Hats for Sum-

mer wear, including the Rocky mountain white beaver, panama, atraw, &c., in every variety, at the salegroom of W. P. DAVID, 304 Broadway, two doors from Duane street. An Fellow Citizens—Warm weather is upon us. Secure one of the light and elegant silvery beaver hats sold by the People's Hatters, the practical mechanics of No. II Fark row, and thus add much to your comfort. Hat Finisher's Union, II Park row, opposite the Aster House.

Alfred Munroe & Co.'s Extensive Retail clothing establishment, 441 Broadway, between Howard and Grand atreets.—Well made clothing, exclusively, and at moderate prices. All sizes for men and boys. No deviation in any instance from marked prices.

World's Fair and Crystal Palace Depot, 421 Sroadway, for the sale of boots, shees, and gaiters, com-pairing the largest assortment over offered, at fifty por, want below the usual retail price. Ploase call and examing for yourselves, at JONES'S, 62! Broadway.

Mourning Jaconets and Lawns.—Bartholomew & Weed have received another large lot of those cheap jaconets and muslins. Price one shilling and sixpence. Said to be the cheapest goods ever effered. New mourning store, 551 Broadway.

Under-Garments, Gloves, and Hostery .-Those who buy the very best goods at the lowest prices for which they are sold in this country, buy at ADAMS' hosiery and under-gament manufactory, No. [60] Broadway, oppo-site Metropolitan Hotel and Niblo's Garden.

duced more beautifully fitting or elegantly made shirts than the corazza shirts, furnished and made to order by J. AGATE\_26 Broadway. The article is a size qua non among gentlemen of fashion; and his summer assortment of seplyr shirts and drawers, gossamer stocks, cravats, hosiery, gloves, and other elegant details of dress, is unequalied.

The Chemislers of Paris have never pro-

The great Shirt Emportum, 292 Greenwich street, corner of Chambers street.—Not that the store is so specious but the assortment of shirts which are to be found on the store of the store in the same. Also, summer undergarent of every description. Shirts made to measure in the best manner.

Said Patrick Henry—I have but one lamp by which my feet are guided, and that is the lamp of experience." This lamp guides the feet of every gentleman who has had a set of shirts from GREEN, No. I Actor House, to his store again. Is fit, meadework, style, and punctuality, his establishment stands alone.

Splendid Carpetings for Spring Sales, 1853.— SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, 448 Pearl street, are now receiving in store, per late arrivals a large stock of velvet tapestry, Brussels, stree-ply and lagrant Carpetings, of chaste and elegant designs, which, having been purchased previous tather cent advance in prices, they are enabled to offer at very great inducements.

Itself an Exhibition !- This is the constant exclamation of these who visit the eight spacious saloa rooms of LIRAM ANDERSON No. 99 Bowery, where the infinite variety of mosaic, royal velvet tapestry, Bensselie three-ply and ingrain carpets, mosaic landscape, russ, table and plane covers, parlo; door mats, &c., excite curvivise and admiration. The etylos are entirely new and perfectly beautiful, and within landsnikingly cheap.

The Crystal Palace, as ail the world knows, The Crystal Patrice, as all the World KDOVA, is yet uninished. Strangers will find some consolation for their disappointment at the delay, by dropping in at Tuttle's grand emperium. No. 345 Breadway, which is in resility a curiosity shop of all nations. There is Boydell's kanous Shakespearia i gallery, vase, music and work boxes, jewel caskets, freesing cases, reticules, richly wrought poarl, ivory and papier mashe goods, fass of every variety, opera classes, and a perfect wilderness of toys, dells and games. They will not fail to be both amused and astonisod, and we think that they will acknowledge that TUTLE gets up an inrightficant exhibition "on his own hook." Visiters always welvene at No. 345 Broadway.

What is the Use of paying One Hundred and seventy-five dollars for a sewing machine, when you can get one that will do your work just as well for fifty dollars. Call and xamine those in operation at the Sewing Machine Agency, No. 3½ Murray street, a few doors from Broadway.

Sewling Machines.—It is now a Well Settled fact that there are two kinds of sewing machine work for sale in the market—one that is done by machines with two needles, making a ravelling ream with a three stream thraid on one side; the other by perfect machines, which make a fair smooth stitch on both sides. The patile know the difference, and manufacturers hereof sith must have the bost machines, which are sold only at No. 323 Broadway, by I. M. SINGER & CO.

Improved Sewing Machines, for Sewing leather, cloth, and all fabrics, without the use of a shuttle and therefore not liable to set out of repair—naking a ne and secure stitch, by two threads, from spools. Prices from the to \$150. Descriptive pamphlets sent upon request. GROVER, BAKER & CO., 34 chambers street.

"None so Blind as those who will not See."—
There is no instrument so ready and perfect for purifying
water as the Porous Class Filter. It acts on nature's own
principle, being an artificial dejector. It causet injure,
but does length the water. Depot 316 Broatway.

Varnishing and Polishing is done Cheaper, better, and quicker at 41 Mott street, than anywhere else in the city, by DAN'L McCakTHY. N. B.—Old furniture re-polithed at the lowest prices.

Defiance Sammander Safes-Gayler's Patent—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above colsbrated safes, and F. O. Goffin's impenerable declane looks—the best safes and looks combined in the world. Depot 192 Pour street, one on below Maiden inne, formerly 19 John street.